

# Office of National Drug Control Policy

## Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse

### State of Ohio

#### Profile of Drug Indicators

October 2002



ONDCP Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse staff compiled this profile by using the most recent data available from open sources. The data presented are as accurate as the sources from which they were drawn. The information contained in this profile should not be used to rank or compare States or jurisdictions, due to differences in data collection and reporting methods.

## **Ohio**

The following profile contains information on demographics, political figures, programs, crime, drug use, drug trafficking, and enforcement statistics.

### **Demographics<sup>1</sup>**

- Population: 11,373,541 (2001 estimate); 11,353,140 (2000 Census)
- Race/Ethnicity (2000 Census): 84.0% white; 11.4% black/African American; 0.2% American Indian and Alaska Native; 1.2% Asian; 0.0% Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander; 0.1% other race; 1.2% two or more races; 1.9% Hispanic/Latino origin (of any race)
- Capital: Columbus

### **Politics**

- Governor: Bob Taft<sup>2</sup>
- Lieutenant Governor: Maureen O'Connor<sup>3</sup>
- Attorney General: Betty D. Montgomery<sup>4</sup>
- Secretary of State: J. Kenneth Blackwell<sup>5</sup>
- U.S. Senators: Mike DeWine (R); George Voinovich (R)<sup>6</sup>
- U.S. Representatives: Steve Chabot; Rob Portman; Michael G. Oxley; Paul E. Gillmor; Ted Strickland; David Hobson; John Boehner; Marcy Kaptur; Dennis Kucinich; Stephanie Tubbs-Jones; Patrick Tiberi; Sherrod Brown; Tom Sawyer; Deborah Pryce; Ralph Regula; Robert Ney; Steven LaTourette<sup>7</sup>

### **Programs/Initiatives**

- High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA)<sup>8</sup>  
Designated in June 1999, the Ohio HIDTA is responsible for the following northern Ohio counties: Cuyahogo, Lucas, Mahoning, Stark, and Summit.
- Ohio Teen Institute<sup>9</sup>  
The Ohio Teen Institute is an annual training program sponsored by the Ohio Department of Alcohol and Drug Addiction Services (ODADAS), to teach peer prevention methods to teenagers. Approximately 400 teens and 100 adults converge to learn and study about local alcohol and drug abstinence movements. This program has become a model for Teen Institutes in 40 States.
- Urban Minority Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Outreach Programs (UMADAOP)<sup>10</sup>  
UMADAOPs provide culturally specific and bilingual alcohol and other drug prevention services to African-American and Hispanic populations in public housing communities, senior citizens centers, faith-based and grass roots organizations and schools. ODADAS funds twelve UMADAOPs throughout Ohio and one specialized program component in northwest Ohio to provide additional services to Hispanic citizens.
- Drugs Don't Work in Ohio<sup>11</sup>  
Modeled after a national initiative, this program assists small- and medium-sized businesses in implementing standards for drug-free workplace programs. The program includes five components: policy development, employee education, supervisor training, drug testing and employee assistance.

➤ Ohio Early Warning Network<sup>12</sup>

The Ohio Early Warning Network was developed for people to report emerging critical concerns related to violence and drug trends in their community. The mission of the Network is to release timely alerts to enable parents and professionals to prevent/de-escalate emerging drug trends and precursors to violence across the State.

**Federal Funding**

➤ Drug-Free Communities Support Program Grantees in Ohio:<sup>13</sup>

- FY 2002: No grantees
- FY 2001:
  - \$100,000 to Lake Geauga Center on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse/Chardon Community Action Team, Chardon
  - \$100,000 to Shaker Coalition to Prevent Youth Substance Abuse, Shaker Heights
  - \$99,946 to the Summit County Juvenile Truancy Task Force, Akron
  - \$99,179 to the Social Advocates for Youth Coalition, Shaker Heights
- FY 2000:
  - \$100,000 awarded to the Northeast Community Challenge Coalition, Cincinnati
  - \$98,912 to the Coalition for a Healthy Community, Oxford
  - \$94,171 to the Putnam County Youth Coalition, Ottawa
  - \$83,810 to Citizens for Drug Free Youth, Wooster
  - \$73,425 to the Southside Community Initiative Coalition, Columbus
- FY 1999:
  - \$100,000 to Community Action for Capable Youth, Mansfield
  - \$100,000 to Lucas County Community Prevention Partnership, Toledo
  - \$99,938 to Perrysburg Alternatives to Substance Abuse, Perrysburg
  - \$99,938 to the Self Expression Teen Theater Institute, Toledo
  - \$99,555 to the Coalition for a Drug-Free Greater Cincinnati, Cincinnati
  - \$93,250 to the Franklin County Education Council Foundation, Columbus
- FY 1998:
  - \$100,000 to Summit County Community Partnership, Akron
  - \$50,000 to Community Partnership for Awareness, Wyoming

➤ Executive Office for Weed and Seed<sup>14</sup>

Ten sites in Ohio have received Federal funding and been officially recognized as Weed and Seed sites: Akron, Cincinnati, Columbus, Euclid, Hamilton, Lima (2), Toledo (2), and Youngstown.

➤ FY 2001/02 SAMHSA Formula and Discretionary Grant Allotments Summary:<sup>15</sup>

- Formula Funding: \$84,494,760
  - Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant - \$66,599,900
  - Community Mental Health Services Block Grant - \$15,452,581
  - Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH) - \$1,424,000
  - Protection and Advocacy Formula Grant - \$1,018,279
- Discretionary Funding: \$9,582,693
  - Mental Health - \$4,888,077

- Substance Prevention - \$868,822
- Substance Abuse Treatment - \$3,825,794
- Total Mental Health Funds: \$20,340,661
- Total Substance Abuse Funds: \$71,294,516
- Total Funds for Ohio: \$94,077,453
- FY 2002 Byrne Formula Grant Program amount awarded to Ohio: \$17,895,474.<sup>16</sup>
- There were no Ohio recipients of the FY 2002 Office of Justice Programs Drug Court Grant.<sup>17</sup>
- FY 2001 Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners Formula Grant (RSAT) amount allocated to Ohio: \$1,935,027.<sup>18</sup>
- Housing and Urban Development Drug Elimination Grant amounts received in Ohio during FY 2001:<sup>19</sup>
  - \$200,000 to Maple Apartments, Cincinnati
  - \$200,000 to Crescent Court Apartments, Cincinnati
  - \$200,000 to Northwood Apartments/Maplewood Apartments, Lima
  - \$125,000 to Nela Manor Apartments, Akron
  - \$117,000 to Alms Hill Apartments, Cincinnati

### **Crime and Drug-Related Crime**

- During 2000, there were 43,189 arrests for drug abuse violations in Ohio.<sup>20</sup>

Number of Arrests, Selected Offenses, Ohio, 2000

Offense	Juveniles	Total
Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	10	193
Forcible rape	159	680
Robbery	427	2,276
Aggravated assault	894	7,200
Burglary	1,778	5,304
Larceny-theft	7,362	25,315
Motor vehicle theft	802	1,794
Arson	249	400
Drug abuse violations	5,715	43,189
Driving under the influence	318	21,871
Liquor laws	3,716	16,922

- In 2001, the Ohio State Highway Patrol investigated 6,294 drug cases. This is up from 5,780 drug cases investigated in 2000.<sup>21</sup>
- Law enforcement officials throughout rural areas of Ohio are reporting increased thefts of anhydrous ammonia, which they attribute to increased methamphetamine production in their areas.<sup>22</sup>

### **Drugs**

- Cocaine
  - Powder and crack cocaine are the primary drug threats in Ohio.<sup>23</sup> While powder cocaine is readily available throughout all areas of the state, crack is primarily

available in the urban areas. In the first quarter of FY 2002, powder cocaine sold for \$18,000 to \$32,000 per kilogram, \$800 to \$1,400 per ounce, and \$100 per gram. Crack cocaine sold for \$800 to \$1,500 per ounce and \$5 to \$25 per rock during the same period.<sup>24</sup>

➤ Heroin

The most prevalent forms of heroin found in the state are South American and Mexican black tar and the average heroin purity throughout the state is eighty percent.<sup>25</sup> The heroin user population is increasing and includes a growing number of young people. In the first quarter of FY 2002, heroin sold for \$75,000 to \$115,000 per kilogram, \$2,500 to \$7,000 per ounce, and \$140 to \$250 per gram.<sup>26</sup>

➤ Marijuana

Marijuana remains the most prevalent drug of abuse in Ohio. Experimental use of marijuana by Ohio juveniles (ranging from the ages of 10-12 years old) is on the rise.<sup>27</sup> While marijuana produced in Mexico is the predominant type found in the state, locally produced marijuana is also available. Marijuana sold for \$800 to \$2,000 per pound, \$100 to \$250 per ounce, and \$9 to \$20 per gram during the first quarter of FY 2002.<sup>28</sup>

➤ Methamphetamine

The production and use of methamphetamine is expanding in Ohio and poses a significant threat, particularly in southwestern Ohio. Locally produced methamphetamine is the primary type available in the state. In the first quarter of FY 2002, methamphetamine sold for \$100 per gram and \$700 to \$1,500 per ounce.<sup>29</sup>

➤ Club Drugs

The use of club drugs such as ecstasy, GHB, ketamine, and LSD has steadily increased in Ohio. These substances are growing in popularity among young adults and juveniles, especially in urban areas of the state where the number of rave parties is also increasing.<sup>30</sup> MDMA typically costs \$15 to \$25 per tablet and GHB is sold for \$5 to \$20 per dose. The ketamine available in Ohio is usually either smuggled into the state from Mexico or is stolen from veterinary offices. Ketamine is available at Ohio raves and dance clubs in liquid and powder forms for approximately \$60 per dose. PCP is commonly smoked in cigarettes and marijuana joints that have been dipped in the liquid form of the drug. One PCP-laced cigarette or joint sells for \$15 at the retail level. LSD is available for \$1 to \$4 per dose.<sup>31</sup>

➤ Other Drugs

The diversion and abuse of pharmaceuticals represent a significant threat to Ohio.<sup>32</sup> OxyContin is the most prevalent diverted pharmaceutical in the state. Abusers often chew the tablets or crush them into a powder, which is then snorted or mixed with water and injected.<sup>33</sup>

## Juveniles

- During the 2001 school year, approximately thirty-seven percent of Ohio high school seniors surveyed as part of the PRIDE survey reported past year marijuana use.<sup>34</sup>

#### Students Reporting Past Year Drug Use, by Drug Type and Grade, Ohio, 2001

Drug	6th Grade	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade
Marijuana	2.5%	13.4%	30.1%	36.6%
Cocaine	0.9	2.2	4.7	6.4
Stimulants	1.1	3.0	6.6	7.3
Depressants	1.2	3.3	7.3	7.6
Inhalants	3.4	5.0	5.0	4.2
Hallucinogens	0.9	2.4	5.5	7.8
Heroin	0.8	1.6	2.8	3.2
Steroids	1.2	2.0	3.1	3.0
MDMA	0.9	3.1	6.4	8.9
OxyContin	1.1	2.4	5.2	5.7

- Approximately twenty-two percent of seniors reported past month use of marijuana.<sup>35</sup>

#### Students Reporting Past Month Drug Use, by Drug Type and Grade, Ohio, 2001

Drug	6th Grade	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade
Marijuana	1.3%	7.7%	19.1	22.3%
Cocaine	0.6	1.2	2.6	3.3
Stimulants	0.7	1.6	3.7	4.1
Depressants	0.7	1.7	4.2	4.4
Inhalants	1.3	2.0	2.4	2.2
Hallucinogens	0.6	1.3	2.9	3.1
Heroin	0.6	1.0	1.8	2.0
Steroids	0.6	1.1	2.0	2.0
MDMA	0.6	1.5	3.1	3.6
OxyContin	0.7	1.3	2.7	2.8

- Ohio fourth graders were also surveyed in 2001. Approximately three percent of fourth graders reported past year use of inhalants.<sup>36</sup>

#### Frequency of Drug Use, Fourth Graders, Ohio, 2001

Drug Type	Weekly Use	Monthly Use	Annual Use
Marijuana	0.1%	0.3%	0.5%
Inhalants	0.6	1.3	2.9
Other drugs	0.3	0.5	1.1

#### Enforcement

- As of October 31, 2000, there were 32,942 full-time law enforcement employees in Ohio.<sup>37</sup>
- Ohio HIDTA initiatives include the following:<sup>38</sup>
  - Northeast Ohio Interdiction Task Force: Members of this task force work to reduce drug trafficking, related violent crimes, and money laundering in the Ohio HIDTA counties.

- Caribbean/Gang Drug Task Force: This multi-agency cooperative effort is designed to undermine the impact of organized drug trafficking activity.
- Northwest Ohio HIDTA Task Force: Members of this collocated, cooperative effort within the Toledo area seek to target the major cocaine, heroin, and marijuana organizations operating in the region.
- Additional Ohio HIDTA initiatives include the following: DEA Youngstown Task Force; Akron/Summit County Initiative; Mahoning Valley Drug Task Force; Stark County Violent Crimes Task Force; Toledo Metro Drugs Task Force.

### **Trafficking and Seizures**

- Ohio's transportation infrastructure, its proximity to the U.S./Canada border, and its location halfway between Chicago and New York City are conducive to all levels of drug trafficking.<sup>39</sup>
- Most of the MDMA available in Ohio is transported from Chicago and New York City by local independent dealers who typically use package delivery services.<sup>40</sup>
- During 2001, Federal agencies seized more than two thousand kilograms of marijuana in Ohio.<sup>41</sup>

#### **Drugs Seized by Federal Agencies, Ohio, 2001**

<b>Drug Type</b>	<b>Amount Seized</b>
Marijuana	2,440.9 kgs.
Cocaine	343.3 kgs.
Heroin	18.2 kgs.
Methamphetamine	1.3 kgs.

- There were eighty-six methamphetamine laboratories seized in Ohio during 2001.<sup>42</sup>

#### **Methamphetamine Labs Seized, Ohio, 1996-2001**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Labs Seized</b>
1996	1
1997	5
1998	6
1999	14
2000	29
2001	86

- More than 34,000 cultivated marijuana plants were eradicated in Ohio during 2001 under the DEA's Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program.<sup>43</sup>

#### **Number of Marijuana Plants Eradicated and Seized, Ohio, 2001**

<b><u>Outdoor Operations</u></b>		<b><u>Indoor Operations</u></b>		<b>Total Cultivated Plants Eradicated</b>
<b>Plots Eradicated</b>	<b>Cultivated Plants Eradicated</b>	<b>Grows Seized</b>	<b>Plants Eradicated</b>	
1,976	32,103	25	1,907	34,010

- During 2001, Ohio State Troopers seized illegal drugs worth more than ten million dollars.<sup>44</sup>

### **Courts**

- **Drug Courts**<sup>45</sup>  
As of June 6, 2002, there were fifty drug courts in existence or being planned in Ohio. Twenty-two of the drug courts have been operating for more than two years, twenty-one have recently been implemented, and seven are being planned.
- During FY 2001, approximately thirty-nine percent of the Federally-sentenced defendants in Ohio had committed drug offenses. Powder cocaine was involved in thirty-five percent of the drug offenses.<sup>46</sup>

#### **Federally-Sentenced Drug Offenders, by Drug Type, Ohio, FY 2001**

<b>Drug Type</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Number</b>
Powder cocaine	35.0%	164
Crack cocaine	33.3	156
Marijuana	22.0	103
Heroin	7.5	35
Methamphetamine	1.3	6
Other	0.9	4

### **Corrections**

- The Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (DRC) reports that, as of September 2002, there were 44,658 inmates incarcerated in Ohio facilities.<sup>47</sup>
- During FY 2001, there were 6,138 court commitments to the DRC for drug offenses.<sup>48</sup>

#### **Drug Commitments to DRC, Ohio, FY 2001**

<b>Type of Drug Offense</b>	<b>Commitments</b>
Abusing harmful intoxicants	9
Corruption of another with drugs	36
Deception to obtain drugs	75
Drug abuse	4,045
Drug paraphernalia	5
Funding of drug or marijuana trafficking	2
Illegal processing of drug documents	57
Illegal manufacturing of drugs	39
Offense involving unapproved drugs	1
Permitting drug abuse	11
Preparation of drug for sale	345
Sale of counterfeit drugs	51
Trafficking in drugs	1,462
Total drug offenses	6,138



- DRC conducts random drug tests on the inmate population each month. In August 2002, there were 2,232 inmates tested. These tests resulted in 39 positive results (1.75% of the inmates tested).<sup>49</sup>
- Ohio's adult probation population increased 3.2% in 2001, from 189,375 on January 1 to 195,403 on December 31.<sup>50</sup>
- The adult parole population decreased 2.0% in 2001, from 18,248 on January 1 to 17,885 on December 31.<sup>51</sup>

### **Treatment**

- There were nearly 18,000 treatment clients diagnosed with marijuana abuse in publicly-funded treatment programs in Ohio.<sup>52</sup>

Clients Receiving Treatment, by Drug Abused, Ohio, FY 2001

Drug Abused	Number of Clients
Marijuana	17,619
Heroin	5,769
Cocaine	11,023
Barbiturates	459
Amphetamines	217
Alcohol	39,991

- During FY 2001, approximately 11,650 adolescents received addiction services in Ohio's certified treatment programs.<sup>53</sup>
- More than half of the adolescents receiving treatment were being treated for marijuana abuse.<sup>54</sup>

Juvenile Treatment Clients, by Drug Abused, Ohio, FY 2001

Drug Abused	Percent of Juvenile Clients
Marijuana	56.3%
Alcohol	35.1
Cocaine/crack	1.5
Heroin	0.8
Amphetamines	0.3
Other	6.0

### **Miscellaneous**

- From FY 1993 to FY 2001, approximately 6,380 drug-free babies have been born in ODADAS women's programs.<sup>55</sup>

## Sources

- <sup>1</sup> U.S. Census Bureau Web site: <http://www.census.gov>
- <sup>2</sup> Ohio Governor Web site: <http://www.state.oh.us/gov/>
- <sup>3</sup> Ohio Lt. Governor Web site: <http://www.state.oh.us/LtGov/>
- <sup>4</sup> Ohio Attorney General Web site: <http://www.ag.state.oh.us/>
- <sup>5</sup> Ohio Secretary of State Web site: <http://www.state.oh.us/sos/>
- <sup>6</sup> U.S. Senate Web site: <http://www.senate.gov/>
- <sup>7</sup> U.S. House of Representatives Web site: <http://clerk.house.gov/members/index.php>
- <sup>8</sup> Office of National Drug Control Policy, Ohio High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Web site: [http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/hidta/frames\\_oh.html](http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/hidta/frames_oh.html)
- <sup>9</sup> Ohio Department of Alcohol and Drug Addiction Services, *Ohio Profile: Alcohol, Tobacco & Drugs*: <http://www.state.oh.us/ada/ohio.pdf>
- <sup>10</sup> Ohio Department of Alcohol and Drug Addiction Services, Prevention Services Web site: <http://www.odadas.state.oh.us/gd.asp?FW=135>
- <sup>11</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>12</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>13</sup> Drug-Free Communities Web site, Ohio section: <http://ojidp.ncjrs.org/dfcs/states/oh.html>
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- <sup>15</sup> Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration Formula and Discretionary Grant Allotments Summary: <http://www.samhsa.gov/funding/funding.html>
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- <sup>19</sup> U.S. Housing and Urban Development, *Federally Assisted Low-Income Housing Drug Elimination Grants: Detailed Congressional Report*, FY 2001: <http://www.hud.gov/content/releases/drugelimination.pdf>
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- <sup>22</sup> National Drug Intelligence Center, *Ohio Drug Threat Assessment Update*, July 2002: <http://www.usdoj.gov/ndic/pubs/1798/1798p.pdf>
- <sup>23</sup> Drug Enforcement Administration, Ohio State Factsheet: <http://www.dea.gov/pubs/states/ohio.html>
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- <sup>54</sup> Ibid.
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